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IN THE CLAIMS:

Kindly amend claims 1-4 as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a regular polyhedral ornament such as a regular dodecahedron or a regular icosahedron, the method comprising:

(a) shaping a stone into a cube, so as to provide in preparation for a raw cubic workpiece; and

(b) a cutting process comprising cutting the cubic workpiece using a cutting tool into the so as to form a regular polyhedron therefrom that is inscribed in the cube, the cutting process comprising:

the method being characterized by:

(i) marking six eternal surfaces of the [[cube]] cubic workpiece with cutting base lines which define faces determined by geometric features of the regular polyhedron and ridges forming contours of the faces;

(ii) cutting the cubic workpiece along the cutting base lines to form first and second faces, having ridges in common, of the regular polyhedron, which have the ridges in common based on the cutting base lines;

(iii) drawing marking auxiliary cutting lines by drawing on [[these]] the first and second faces so as to compensate for portions of cutting base lines erased during the above cutting step;

(iv) cutting a [[new]] third face of the regular polyhedral face based on, by cutting along the auxiliary cutting lines and the cutting base lines; and

(v) repeating steps (iii) and (iv) above, so as to form remaining faces of the regular polyhedron, including subsequently drawing auxiliary cutting lines in sequence every time a new face of the regular polyhedron is cut, from fourth to

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~~12th or to 20th faces to~~ thereby [[cut]] <u>forming</u> the ~~cubic workpiece into the~~ regular polyhedron.

2. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a regular polyhedral ornament, the method comprising:

<u>(a)</u> shaping a stone into a cube<u>, so as to provide</u> ~~in preparation for~~ a raw <u>cubic</u> workpiece; and

<u>(b) a</u> cutting <u>process comprising cutting</u> the cubic workpiece ~~using a cutting tool~~ into [[the]] <u>a</u> regular polyhedron ~~that is inscribed in the cube~~, <u>the cutting process comprising:</u>

~~the method being characterized by:~~

<u>(i)</u> marking six eternal surfaces of the [[cube]] <u>cubic workpiece</u> with cutting base lines which define faces obtained from the geometric features of the regular polyhedron and ridges forming the contours of the faces;

<u>(ii)</u> cutting <u>the cubic workpiece adjacent the cutting base lines so as to</u> form ~~first and second possible cut faces, which are envisaged in an inner space of the cube, using the cutting tool into~~ first and second faces<u>, said first and second faces being</u> adjacent to each other ~~based on the cutting base lines which commonly include any~~ <u>and having</u> one <u>or more common</u> [[of the]] ridges;

<u>(iii)</u> ~~marking~~ <u>drawing auxiliary cutting</u> lines <u>on the faces of the cubic workpiece so as compensate for portions of the cutting base lines erased during formation of the first and second faces and to define</u> ~~forming~~ ridges of the regular polyhedron determined by intersections of the cutting base lines and the faces ~~having been cut by drawing as auxiliary cutting lines on both the first and second faces having been cut~~;

<u>(iv)</u> ~~with a new face envisage in the inner space of the cube being defined~~

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~~as a third possible cut face based on these auxiliary cutting lines and the cutting~~ ~~base lines,~~ cutting [[the]] a ~~third possible cut face using the cutting tool so as to~~ ~~be formed as a~~ third face of the regular polyhedron <u>based on the auxiliary cutting lines and the cutting base lines</u>; and

<u>(v) repeating steps (iii) and (iv) above</u> ~~drawing auxiliary cutting lines~~ every time a new face is created ~~by cutting in sequence, to form a possible cut face~~, thereby allowing the cubic workpiece to be cut into the regular polyhedral ornament.

3. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a regular polyhedral ornament according to claim 2, wherein[[:]] the regular polyhedron is a regular dodecahedron, ~~which is assumed to have~~ <u>having</u> an edge of a length of two[[;]], <u>said method further comprising:</u>

<u>(vi) plotting a midpoint and two division points located about the midpoint at a distance of $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ from each vertex on each of the four perimeter edges or ridges</u> on each surface of the cubic workpiece, ~~a midpoint and two division points located about the midpoint at a distance of $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ from each vertex are plotted on each of the four perimeter edges or ridges~~; and

<u>(vii)</u> [[the]] <u>marking additional</u> cutting base lines ~~marked~~ on each surface <u>of the cubic workpiece,</u> based on the geometric features <u>of the regular dodecahedron, the additional cutting base lines comprising</u> ~~include~~: a median line which connects between the midpoints on an edge and the opposite edge; two parallel lines which are orthogonal to the median line and which connect respectively between two division points located on respective edges adjacent to the edge and the opposite edge; and four diagonal lines which are diagonal to the parallel lines and which respectively connect between each of the division points on the edge and the opposite edge and each of the midpoints on the

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respective adjacent edges.

4. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a regular polyhedral ornament according to claim 2, wherein[[:]] the regular polyhedron is a regular icosahedron, which is assumed to have having an edge of a length of (1 + √5)[[;]], said method further comprising:

(v) plotting a midpoint and two division points located about the midpoint at a distance of one from each vertex on each of the four perimeter edges or ridges·on each surface of the cubic workpiece, a midpoint and two division points located about the midpoint at a distance of one from each vertex are plotted on each of the four perimeter edges or ridges; and

(vi) marking additional [[the]] cutting base lines marked on each surface of the cubic workpiece, based on the geometric features of the regular icosahedron, the additional cutting base lines comprising include: a median line which connects between midpoints on an edge and the opposite edge; two parallel lines which are orthogonal to the median line and which connect respectively between two division points located on the respective edges adjacent to the edge and the opposite edge; and four diagonal lines which are diagonal to the parallel lines and which respectively connect between each of the division points on the edge and the opposite edge and each of the midpoints on the respective adjacent edges.

5. (Withdrawn) An ornament characterized in that the cubic workpiece of stone is shaped into a regular dodecahedron or a regular icosahedron according to the method for manufacturing a regular polyhedron according to claim 3.

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6. (Withdrawn) An ornament characterized in that the cubic workpiece of stone is shaped into a regular dodecahedron or a regular icosahedron according to the method for manufacturing a regular polyhedron according to claim 4.

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